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somewhat the same line as his report to that Commission but brought down to date. It includes a history of Japanese immigration and the industrial and urban life of the Japanese in the west, with the greatest emphasis upon the land question, which seems to be the crux of the whole situation.

Professor Millis concludes that, though "the Japanese are now less adversely criticised by their employers than formerly," and though at least some of the big farmers and shippers have felt "that there was a distinct need of Asiatic laborers, if the welfare of the enterprises they were engaged in was to be maintained and fostered," there is absolutely no public opinion to support a relaxation of the present policy of rigorous exclusion of Asiatics. But on the other hand, the proposal of the extreme anti-Japanese faction to extend the present land legislation so as to prohibit all leasing of land by the Japanese, is as yet a minority proposal and has not won general public approval. Its most strenuous supporters are to be found in the ranks of organized labor. As to the future, Professor Millis accepts a modified form of the plan proposed by Dr. Gulick in his "American-Japanese Problem," which would restrict immigration generally and would place Japan on the same footing as other nations. Once admitted, the immigrants of all nations should be treated alike and the naturalization law should cease to discriminate on racial grounds.

Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution. By THORSTEIN VEBLEN. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. Pp. 324. \$1.50.

In his preface the author very thoughtfully informs us that this volume is not a war product, but was projected before the war. It is in fact of broadly sociological interest in that it is a comparative study of the two somewhat contrasting lines of cultural development represented by English and German national evolution, especial attention being given to their respective industrial conditions. This like his other books reveals Professor Veblen as a scholar of great erudition and a thinker of unusual boldness and originality. Not less suggestive than the main text are the fifty-odd pages of notes at the end giving amplification to various chapters.

His first contention is that the German people do not constitute a distinct race with peculiar anthropological traits but that, like

the peoples of all neighboring nations, they are a variegated mixture of all the principal European types. The unmixed blond is a myth. German, Dutchman, Englishman, and Slav of Great Russia present no sensible differences. In an extended note at the rear (pp. 273-282), Professor Veblen declares, "There is no class or condition of men and no locality, either in Germany or in neighboring countries, that does not contain a mixture of these (three European) races" (p. 274). Yet there may be very great differences in national customs and habits. Moreover on the strictly biological side the German people show a wide variability due to their hybrid ancestry.

The chapter (II) on "The Old Order" finds the basis of German civilization in the neolithic culture, but is devoted in nearly all of its 40 pages to interesting but almost transcendental theorizing regarding the nature and consequences of borrowing that leaves the reader exhausted and with a feeling of fatuity when at length he has struggled through. One general contention however does stand out, namely, that the plasticity that goes with hybridism is favorable to the adaptation of innovations derived from other political, religious, or industrial groups, and that Germany and Japan by their remarkable borrowings respectively of British and Western industrial technology and other cultural elements are striking cases in point.

While the early German culture on its social and political side lacked provision for coercive control and may be characterized as a conventionalized anarchy, there developed a sharply contrasted system during the feudal régime. Out of this developed the dynastic state of modern times. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century remarkable changes in industrial technology began transforming handicraft Germany, comparable to Elizabethan England, into a great commercial nation and produced a notable increase in population and in military power. While the natural bent of the German people as shown by their neolithic culture and a vast volume of popular folklore handed down by word of mouth from prehistoric to modern times was toward an anarchistic autonomy, nevertheless, centuries of coercive control have produced a spirit of fealty and subserviency such that the "subject's ideal of liberty has come to be permission to obey orders" (p. 79), but which has been a source of strength to the nation. The wise management of the increasing industrial resources by dynastic statesmen, especially the constant cultivation of a spirit of loyalty, through a warlike policy, bureaucratic sur-

veillance, unremitting interference in the private lives of subjects and relentless but sagacious discipline has made of Imperial Germany a dynastic estate, "a quasi-manorial demesne to be administered for dynastic ends" (p. 77).

In the chapter (IV) on "The Case of England" the development of modern industrialism is sketched in an original manner and numerous suggestive and frequently convincing observations are made on the nature of the productive system and the engendered elements of conspicuous consumption of present-day England. While much of this does not seem to have a direct bearing on any thesis the author may conceivably be seeking to establish it is all sufficiently interesting in itself. It would seem the chapter was designed to establish the proposition that the competitive system of industry grew spontaneously in England and has brought with it various handicaps in productive efficiency both by way of the persistent anarchy of the competitive method itself and by way of an extravagant and often inane wastefulness of consumption.

A characterization of Imperial Germany is followed by "The Industrial Revolution in Germany" and "The Economic Policy of the Imperial State" in which it is shown how the industrial technology borrowed from England was, in spite of many original handicaps as well as by the aid of various original advantages, fostered with such remarkable success that Germany rose to the first place in industrial efficiency and escaped the worst of the impediments to productive progressiveness which have come to afflict England. And yet Germany so recently left the mediaeval handicraft economy that she has not had time to take on the general cultural atmosphere befitting the machine industry. While, therefore, Germany is physically, technologically, politically and socially comprised within modern Christendom she is so recent a newcomer industrially that archaic elements of Western civilization are still powerful elements in her national life. Germany is thus an unstable compound of "romantic metaphysics" and feudalistic loyalty with an extremely modern mechanistic economy. An examination of the elements of Germanic culture does not in consequence reveal any "substantial ground for an aspiration to propagate or to conserve the distinctive German culture" (p. 228).

In the final chapter the author in his own unique and original way discusses the causes of the war and some of its probable consequences. This is by all odds, under present conditions of world affairs, the most interesting and illuminating portion of the

volume. Here as elsewhere the author shows a penchant for theorizing often on what appears to be a scarcity allowance of facts with the consequence that his conclusions do not always bear conviction.

One feature of the volume seems to deserve criticism. The style is often heavy and the meaning not readily grasped. Such sentences as the following are not uncommon: "The organisation of social life on class lines and the standardisation of it in terms of putative worth and authenticity, birth and antecedents, will also have contributed to a bias in favor of putative theoretical constructions and an interest in the lore of intrinsic, that is to say metaphysical, creatures and characters rather than in matter-of-fact" (p. 75, note). While this sentence is doubtless more difficult when removed from its context than otherwise, it certainly would not have meant less had it been stated in plain English. Yet in spite of this difficulty the book is an absorbing one full of stimulating and ingenious suggestion.

The Negro. By W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS. New York: Henry Holt. 1915. Pp. 252.

Dr. Du Bois has contributed this small book to the Home University Library Series, with the promise of a possible larger book later, in which he gives a summarized statement of the position of the Negro in the world's history. The subject is of course entirely too large for the size of the book but the result is a study which is extremely suggestive and which furnishes a stimulus and guide for further reading in this field.

Dr. Du Bois starts with the fundamental thesis that "there are no hard and fast racial types among men;" that the Negro race "is separated from the rest of mankind by no absolute physical line," though it "forms, as a mass, a social group distinct in history, appearance, and to some extent in spiritual gift." He emphasizes also the

two physical facts that underlie all African history: the peculiar inaccessibility of the continent to peoples from without, which made it so easily possible for the great human drama played here to hide itself from the ears of other worlds; and on the other hand, the absence of interior barriers—the great stretch of that central plateau which placed practically every budding center of civilization at the mercy of barbarism, sweeping a thousand miles, with no Alps or Himalayas or Appalachians to hinder.